

THE GREENVILLE TIMES.

VOL. 26.

GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

NO. 39

COURT TERMS.

SEVENTH CHANCERY COURT DISTRICT.
Honorable Wyndham R. Trigg,
Chancellor.

Bolivar County—On the 2nd Monday of February and September, 12 days.

Washington County—First Monday of March and October, 24 days.

Leflore County—First Monday of April and November, 6 days.

Tallahatchie County—Second Monday of April and November, 6 days.

Quitman County—Third Monday of April and November, 6 days.

Tunica County—Fourth Monday of April and November, 6 days.

Issaquena County—First Monday of May and December, 6 days.

Sunflower County—Second Monday of May and December, 6 days.

Coshoma County—First district on the 3rd Monday of May and December, 6 days.

Coshoma County—Second district on the first Monday of June and January, 6 days.

FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICT.
Hon. R. W. Williamson, Judge.

Tunica County—On first Monday of September and third Monday of February, 12 days.

Quitman County—Third Monday of September and first Monday of March, 12 days.

Coshoma County—First district on the first Monday of October and third Monday of March, 12 days.

Coshoma County—Second district on the third Monday of October and first Monday of April, 12 days.

Sunflower County—First Monday of November and third Monday of April, 12 days.

Bolivar County—For Civil business, on third Monday of November and first Monday of May, 9 days.

Bolivar County—For Criminal business, on second Thursday after the third Monday of November, and the second Thursday after the first Monday of May, 9 days.

Washington County—For Civil business, on second Monday of December and fourth Monday of May, 18 days.

Washington County—For Criminal business, on first Monday of January and third Monday of June, 12 days.

Tallahatchie County—Third Monday of January and first Monday of July, 12 days.

Leflore County—First Monday of February and third Monday of July, 12 days.

Grand Jury shall be summoned to civil terms of Bolivar county and Washington county.

PROFESSIONAL.

U. T. YERGER, LEROY F. PERCY

YERGER & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Greenville, Miss.

N. Thomas, County Attorney.

THOMAS & GRIFFIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office in Wilczinski Block.

We own the only Abstract of Title to the lands of Washington county and the City of Greenville.

Loans negotiated to be secured by first mortgage on plantations and farms.

ALFRED H. STONE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office in City Hall.

GREENVILLE, MISS.

Dr. J. D. Smythe,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office up stairs at Drug Store of A. B. Finlay & Co. Jan. 1

D. J. DAVIS,

DENTIST.

GREENVILLE, MISS.

Office up-stairs in Phelps Building.

Dr. J. D. Killian

DENTIST.

Office over Sol. Brill's Clothing Store

Corner Washington Ave. and Poplar Street.

HOURS, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.

Henry T. Ireys,

COTTON FACTOR.

Office on Main St., four doors east of Postoffice.

GREENVILLE, MISS.

W. R. HARVEY,

Civil Engineer,

LAND SURVEYOR.

Real Estate Agent.

Harvey Block, Walnut Street.

GREENVILLE, MISS.

LAND DRAINAGE A SPECIALTY.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures all

pains and it will never return again.

Internal and external for man and beast.

Sold by A. B. Finlay & Co.

CURRENT VETO COMMENT.

McMillan of Tennessee: "not a Democratic candidate can be elected in Tennessee unless he repudiates it. The veto will be tremendously disastrous to the Democratic Party."

Oates of Ala.: "In States like Alabama where a campaign is in progress and the Democrats are confronted with a vigorous third party organization the veto hurt the Democrats."

Money of Mississippi: The veto will alienate the people from Cleveland, but not from the party. The Senators and Representatives from our State have kept faith with their constituents. Our people hoped that something would be done for silver and the passage of the seigniorage bill showed that Congress had not turned its back upon them. The President's action is to be regretted; but it can only hurt himself, not the party.

Bryan of Nebraska: While it is a contest between the Northeastern idea of finance and the idea entertained by the rest of the country, it must be fought out at the ballot box. It might as well be commenced now; perhaps it better, for then it will be impossible to elect another President hostile to silver. The South and West will get together and rid themselves of Eastern domination and restore the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, for which several Democratic platforms have declared. Mr. Cleveland has revived, not killed, the cause of bimetalism. He lays down the lines of the fight, and bimetalism will win because it is right.

Bland of Missouri: "The two theories of finance are sharply drawn and they must be fought out in the coming elections. I believe the Democratic party of the South and West will stand true to the money of the Constitution, the restoration of silver where it was before its demonization for the opening of the mints to the coinage of both metals, and thus free themselves from the dictation of Wall Street."

"The Democratic party cannot exist, as a party, in the South and the West upon the currency theories of present administration."

George of Mississippi is quoted as saying the veto "is the crowning blunder of this unfortunate administration. The message reads like a bulletin from Wall Street."

Coke of Texas: The message means no more silver—the issuance of more bonds—an increase of the public debt, the upholding and strengthening of the national banking system as the result of bond issues—and the control the financial policy of the Government by this great banking syndicate. It means no addition to the volume of our circulating medium, and a continuation of the money famine now upon the country, with hard times and falling prices. The outlook for the country and the Democratic party is a gloomy one."

Vest of Missouri: "The message simply amounts to a declaration by the President that he will veto any measure providing for coining the seigniorage unless the Secretary of the Treasury is at the same time, authorized to sell gold bonds bearing a lower interest than provided for in the redemption act. In other words he says to the friends of silver: 'I will give you more silver if you will give me more gold.' This is what everybody expected who knows the President and his financial opinions."

"Mr. Cleveland regards silver money as dangerous, if not dishonest, and he sincerely believes that the coinage of silver dollars, without more gold to make them good, is a menace to public credit. This veto ends the silver question for this Congress."

Voorhes of Indiana told Mr. Cleveland that the veto would make every western vote Republican or Populist and would injure Democracy in half the Southern States. He felt sure that Indiana would go Republican by 25,000 majority.

St. Louis Republic: Mr. Cleveland has not departed from his custom. We get a veto without subterfuge.

He might have withheld approval and charged his action to the flaws of construction with which the authors plentifully endowed the bill. A slippery politician would have done it that way and trusted to the lateness of the session to stop the passage of a perfected bill. Cleveland comes out and tells us that, while the flaws are enough to account for his veto, he regards the gold reserve as the only basis of the currency, and will not consent to an infusion of more silver unless measures are also taken to strengthen the gold foundation. It cannot be expected that the bill will be passed over the veto. The party must meet the most difficult situation it has ever faced in the South and Southwest. It has but one explanation to offer for the veto, and that is the well-known fact that the Democrats of the Southwest and Mr. Cleveland have never professed to agree on this subject.

Appeal Avalanche: From one point of view, he has proven himself a good friend of silver, because his veto means practically a submission of the naked question of free coinage to the country, coming as the veto does upon the very eve of the congressional elections. There will be no dodging of the question this time. Party platforms must

declare for mono-metallism (parity) or absolute free coinage.

N. O. Picayune: He is opposed to running any further risk with silver, unless the Government should be allowed to issue bonds to borrow money (gold) with which to maintain the parity of the seigniorage silver which is already in the treasury and which helps to back up the treasury notes.

Mr. Cleveland is for good, solid, sound money, or for currency that is as good as gold. That is surely the sort of money that everybody ought to want.

N. O. States: Of course, it was not proposed by the President to convince or satisfy the millionaire silver mine owners, nor the Populists who have gone crazy on the subject of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, nor the pestiferous demagogues who pander to the popular craze on this subject. But to disinterested men, whose interests are in a sound currency and solid trade conditions the message will be conclusive.

Atlanta Journal: Anybody has the right to criticize the judgment of the President and to prove, if he can, that he has committed a blunder. We should like to see some who are denouncing his veto so angrily and construing his motives as gibberish enter upon this task. When the President submits an argument on his side of the case it is a pitiful spectacle to see some insignificant objector rise, not to reply to the reasons given in the message, but to hurl epithets at the President.

Scimitar: To our rural friends—If you have anything to sell that anybody wants to buy, you can get the money for it just as easily as if the mints were turning out fifty millions of silver dollars a day. You get the "equivalent," and the other fellows will find the cash.

Charleston News and Courier: President Cleveland has vetoed the seigniorage bill. As a faithful and conservative executive he could not have done otherwise. And his veto of the bill will commend him and his course we feel sure, to the reason and judgment of all honest and thoughtful people in the country.

Baltimore Sun: Nevertheless, we are persuaded that in vetoing the Bland bill, the president has acted with the highest wisdom as a party man, as well as from the purest motives of patriotism. It is unreasonable to suppose that signing the Bland bill would have quieted the silver agitation either in congress or out of it, or prevented the coinage question from becoming a burning issue in future contests.

Richmond Times: As those who knew him expected him, Mr. Cleveland has vetoed the seigniorage bill. His friends will be disappointed, however, that he had placed the veto squarely upon the proposition that the bill is for the issue of fiat money.

Mobile Register: President Cleveland did yesterday what was expected of him—vetoed the Bland seigniorage coinage bill. Those acquainted with Mr. Cleveland's character and history knew that the bill would never receive his approval for the Bland bill was a bill to inflate the currency of the country without providing for redemption.

Savannah News: He thought only of the welfare of the whole country. He was satisfied that if he should sign the bill, or permit it to become a law without his signature, the credit of the government would be in danger of becoming seriously impaired.

Holding that opinion, and the best financiers of the country agree with him, he could not conscientiously have done otherwise than he did. He may be criticised now, but the time will come when the wisdom of his course will be admitted.

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer: The bill has been vetoed only after the most careful, exhaustive and conscientious investigation of its merits. There were patent and admitted defects in the measure with congress refused to correct. But there was objectionable features which involved unsound principles of finance, and upon these the president's veto is based.

The calm judgment, however, of the best element of the democratic party will acquiesce in Mr. Cleveland's disposition of the question, and the business element of the whole country will give it prompt and hearty endorsement.

Macon Telegraph: We regret exceedingly that congress, under the financial leadership of Mr. Bland should have been induced to pass so mischievous a bill. The effect of the president's veto will undoubtedly be to exacerbate feeling against him and the policy he represents, already so intense as to threaten the unity of the party. But the veto was nevertheless right, in our opinion. The responsibility for it and for the factional division of the party does not rest upon those who have persistently misrepresented the platform on this question and deceived the people as to the character of the vetoed bill.

Savannah Press: Mr. Cleveland is not given to buy immunities of this sort. He does not shrink from meeting issues, from discharging his duty in spite of public clamor. The man is built upon a heroic plan. Against the advice of his cabinet and party leaders he launched his tariff measure in 1887

and, in the opinion of many good men, "ruined the democratic party." But the party built solidly upon that "ruin" and, with the renewed prestige of courage and honesty, finally, went before the nation to meet indorsement and commendation.

In no particular has President Cleveland proven unfaithful to his obligations to his party. He told the people frankly just where he stood and gave them to understand fully that he intended to do all in his power to maintain a safe and sound currency upon the clearly defined lines freely expressed by him. He has been true to his convictions and his promises, and he has, by his policy and his official acts, placed the construction on the party platform which the convention that nominated him authorized him to place upon it when they accepted him as the man to lead them to victory.—Nashville Banner.

Richmond State (Dem.): The country needs sound money, not wild-cat money. President Cleveland appreciates this, and hence his veto. The seigniorage measure he doubtless considers in the line of public danger rather than public good.

Courier Journal: Looking at the matter from every point of view, Mr. Cleveland has taken the wise course in vetoing the bill. While that measure in itself is not a matter of such grave importance as the President seems to regard it, still within the past few days public opinion has attached to it such a fictitious importance that in the nervous condition of the country now it is well that the Bland bogie should be removed.

Indianapolis News: The vacuum bill is dead; so any further discussion of it would be idle. If there is a man, outside of those who have made an idol of the forty-five cent dollar, who is not persuaded that the Bland "scheme is ill-advised and dangerous," we would urge upon him a careful and conscientious reading of the President's message. It covers the ground and is unanswerable.

Index Appeal: We do not know whether the leaders of the party are acquainted with the drift of public sentiment, but to us it is plain that the party is doomed if it does not hasten action on the tariff bill and stop juggling with financial heresies. The business men everywhere want final action on the tariff.

Nashville American (Dem.): In vetoing this bill Mr. Cleveland has not only placed his judgment and opinion in opposition to that of a majority of his party in Congress, but he has deliberately, after ten days' consideration, decided to hazard not only the passage of the tariff bill, but every other character of legislation.

Chicago Times (Dem.): Of course Cleveland vetoed the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage. Nobody expected him to do anything else. One might as well expect a bank cashier to voluntarily reduce the rate of interest as to expect Grover Cleveland of Washington and New York to accede to any legislation likely to help the West and South out of the clutches of the Eastern money lenders.

Memphis Commercial (Dem.): The expected has happened in the case of Mr. Cleveland's veto of the Bland seigniorage bill. From the moment that the New York papers and the Eastern press generally began to thunder against it and New York Boards of Trade and other organizations of the pretentious financial chumps began to stand on their hind legs and howl we knew it was all over but the dictionary.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

APRIL TERM, 1894.

Ordered that liquor licenses issue to A. R. Turner, Belzoni, District 5; Thomas Dayton Johnson, Goodwater, District 4.

Ordered that bond of E. C. James, J. P., be accepted and approved.

Ordered, That bid of F. M. Wallace for building bridge across Murphy Bayou be accepted at sum of \$455.

Contract for furnishing blank books and stationery awarded to Geo. D. Barnard & Co., of St. Louis; and to the GREENVILLE TIMES for legal blanks.

A list of 332 persons to serve as jurors for one year from date was made out in accordance with the statute and filed with the clerk, who was directed to make and certify a copy thereof to the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Ordered, That no person be allowed to seign in Lake Washington except for minnows on either side of said lake within 50 yards of the bank of same.

The appointment of S. P. Alken as Deputy Assessor was approved and confirmed.

The bond of Ed Hinds, constable, was approved and confirmed.

The following claims allowed: Greenville Times, \$57.50; Russell & Bro., 34th Dist. school fund, 5.00; E. C. James, J. P. Inquest, 5.00; C. M. Johnson, clerk, 25.00; Dr. O. Stone, 25.00; Andrew Jackson, janitor, 25.00; W. E. West, J. P., 12.00; C. H. Black, statutory reward, 100.00; J. A. Hughes, 4.00; Ed C. James, 4.00; E. N. Thomas, attorney, 75.00; J. W. Kinney, 3.75; W. D. Love, 4.00; Bowles & Unger, 5.00; S. Archer, Sept., 10.00.

Ordered that Wm. N. Hood be allowed to erect two gales across Road No. 60.

Members accounts allowed.

FROM ARCTIC TO ANTARCTIC.

It is the age of mighty enterprises. Feats of engineering have been proposed and accomplished in this generation which would have appeared a direct defiance of nature and of God a hundred years ago. Especially is this true of the progress made in railway construction, lines being now in successful operation which, when proposed, seemed almost as impossible as aerial travel itself. More wonders have been accomplished in this line than in the other great projects for making nature subservient to man. One of the most feasible of these latter undertakings was the construction of the Panama Canal—a project already costing millions of dollars and thousands of human lives, and still being pursued with ardor and confidence. Another great plan was the flooding of the Desert of Sahara by cutting a channel through the West coast of Africa and turning that vast arid basin into an inland sea like the Mediterranean. Scientists predicted many marvellous changes to the earth's surface and climate as the result of its accomplishment. It would disturb the equilibrium of the zones of temperature, render Europe an uninhabitable waste of ice and snow, change the course of ocean currents, and be productive of unimaginable evils of every description. Whether they were right or wrong cannot be told. The project never grew beyond discussion.

In the building of railroads more has been accomplished. Many live who remember the "Overland Stage" as the only means of reaching the Pacific except by sea. The magnificent lines of railway that now traverse the Union from ocean to ocean were not thought possible twenty-five years ago. The arctic solitudes of the Saakewen have been pierced by the Canadian-Pacific, and Quebec and Sitka are not so remote as were New York and New Orleans a generation gone. Within the past year some soaring engineering geniuses have projected an unbroken line of rail through Alaska, across Behring strait, through Siberia, and so to the countries of Europe. This daring plan is as yet conjectural, but all things are possible, and it may be that the present generation may be able to make the tour of both continents without leaving their parlor coach. The latest great projected railway runs to the confines of the Antarctic ocean—that desolate region of mystery and frozen stillness which Darwin, overlooking from Magellan's strait, said that it was the entrance to another and a worse world. This line of railway, however is not a mere fancy born of engineering dreams. It has actually been surveyed and found practicable as far South as Buenos Ayres. The road, if completed, will be built largely at a very high altitude, enabling the traveler to be whirled through the stupendous scenery of the Andes with tropic heat and luxuriance far below, while he is breathing the cold rarefied air of the home of the lama and condor.

The limitations of South America are not generally realized. A vague idea exists that it is a tropical country. The truth is, that the city of Buenos Ayres is as far South of the Equator as Richmond Virginia is North of it. South of Buenos Ayres stretches the vast desolate region of Patagonia. As the Antarctic sea is approached from the tropics the change of temperature is much more rapid than in travelling northward. Vegetation and animal life fall completely in these southern latitudes while yet it is flourishing in the corresponding degrees of the Arctic circle. It is not probable that the frozen desert of Patagonia will be bound in the iron chains of civilization. Its subjection to railways would be of no benefit apart from the engineering triumph of running a continuous line of iron from Canada to the Antarctic ocean.

A MILLION FRIENDS.

A friend in need is a friend indeed and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used any of this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money refunded. Trial bottles free at A. B. Finlay & Co.'s drug store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

Three years policies at two year rates. Five years policies at three year rates. For explanations see Geo. Wheatley.

OFFICE RULES.

Subscription Terms.
One year, in advance, \$3.00
Any subscriber desiring his paper discontinued will please notify us promptly.

Advertising Rates.
The following will govern future contract for advertising, domestic and foreign:

	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch	75	\$2.25	\$6.00	\$9.00	\$16.00
2 inches	1.50	4.50	12.00	18.00	32.00
3 "	2.25	6.75	18.00	27.00	48.00
4 "	3.00	9.00	24.00	36.00	64.00
5 "	3.75	11.25	30.00	45.00	80.00
6 "	4.50	13.50	36.00	54.00	96.00
7 "	5.25	15.75	42.00	63.00	112.00
8 "	6.00	18.00	48.00	72.00	128.00
9 "	6.75	20.25	54.00	81.00	144.00
10 "	7.50	22.50	60.00	90.00	160.00

Privilege of changing regular advertisements once a month without charge

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Beat Office, \$5.00
County and District, 10.00
"Calls" Charged as Announcements.

"Locals, space of five lines or more this type, 10 cents per line for first, 5 cents each subsequent insertion. Less than five lines, 15 cents per line for first and 10 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Other reading notices same rate.

Personal articles or notices charged for or declined according to their nature. Communications on matters of local interest solicited. While correspondents may affix any signature to communications, real names must accompany same. Customers will please give explicit directions of length of time for publication of advertisements

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrivals and Departures of Trains.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R.
GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.

Passenger trains arrive at Greenville, From Deer Creek (narrow gauge) 8:35 a m From Atlanta, 2:00 p m From Winona, 11:15 a m Passenger trains leave Greenville, For Atlanta, 7:00 a m For Winona, 4:00 p m For Deer Creek (narrow gauge) 4:15 p m Close connection made at Winona between G. P. and I. C. trains for all points

Tallahatchie Branch.
Leave Webb's, 6:00 a m Arrive Itha Bena (Junction), 8:43 a m Leave, 6:00 p m Arrive Webb's, 8:45 p m Trains run daily except Sunday, connecting with Atlanta trains east and west.

Local freight trains between Greenville and Winona leave Greenville at 8:00 a. m. daily. Trains to and from Atlanta carry sleepers. Birmingham to Atlanta and Atlanta to New York without change. F. H. FIDMONT, Agent.

Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. R.
Trains arrive and pass Greenville as follows:

No. 124, North, leaves 10:30 a m " 123, South, 4:10 p m " 406, for Leland, 8:30 p m " 405, from, arrives 11:00 p m " 459, 11:40 a m " 424, for, leaves 9:40 a m " 472, for Percy, 4:50 p m " 431, from Percy, arrives 9:35 a m " 432, for Huntington, leaves 11:00 a m " 471, from, arrives 4:25 p m " 192, local freight north, 10:55 a m " 191, south, 2:53 p m

Through sleeping car connection made at Memphis for Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, leaving Greenville at 8:30 p. m. and 11:55 a. m. Connections made at Memphis with all lines for the North and East and West; at New Orleans for the Gulf coast resorts and Southern Texas and California.

Through tickets to all points now on sale at the Y. & M. V. R. R. depot office; baggage checked through. For information as to rates, routes &c, write or apply to

JNO. A. WEBB, Agt.
JAS. DINKINS, Div. Pass. Agt.
J. W. COLMAN, A. G. P. Agt. New Orleans.
A. H. HANSON, G. P. Agt. Chicago.

JAS. E. NEGUS, A. B. NANCE,
President, Assistant Cashier
3765.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$30,000

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We solicit the accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Business Firms. The double liability of shareholders of National Banks furnishes almost absolute security to depositors.

We give most careful attention to the interests of our customers in all matters entrusted to us.

We are prepared to give liberal accommodation in the way of loans to customers whose average balances justify it.

We issue Time Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.